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696

# TWO MEMORABLE RELATIONS.

THE ONE  
A LETTER VVRITTEN  
from Colonell Generall VV E E R-  
D E N B V R K, out of the *West-India* from  
Farnabuck, to the Lords the States Generall of  
the Vnited Provinces, touching the surprisall of  
the Towne of *Olinda* in *Farnabuck*, with the Forts  
thereunto belonging.

Translated out of Dutch into English.

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*The other,*  
The Copy of the true relation of all that hath  
passed and beene done at the taking and reducing of  
the Citty and Cittadell or Castle of *Pinerolle*, after  
a very hot and furious assault was given.

Together with all the passages and occurrences that hap-  
pened at the pillage of *Rivolle*.

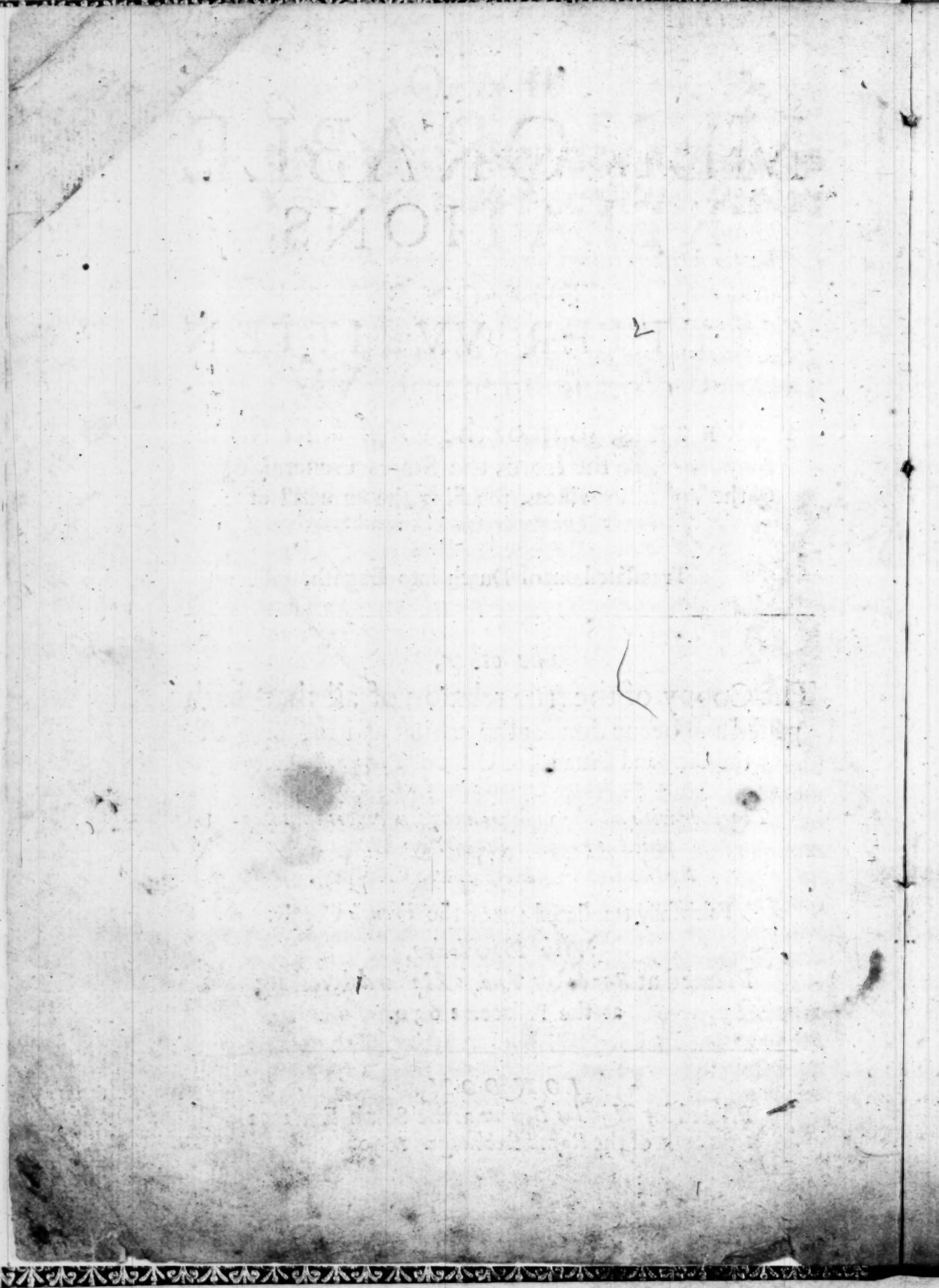
By the Lord Marshall De Crequy.

Faithfully translated out of the *French* Copy.

With Priviledge,  
Printed at Roane by Tho. Mallard dwelling  
at the Palace. 1630.

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LO N D O N  
Printed for Nicolas Bourne at the South Entrance  
of the Royall Exchange. 1630.





*A Letter written from Colonell Generall Weerden-  
buk, out of the West-India from Farnabuck to  
the Lords the States generall of the United Provin-  
ces, touching the surprisall of the towne of Olinda  
in Farnabuck with the forts thereunto belonging.*

*Translated out of Dutch into English.*

**L** L V S T R I O V S, high and mighty Lords, Seeing by Gods helpe I have vi-  
ctoriously conquered this place of Farnabuck; according to my duty I could  
not omit to give an account unto Your Lordships of the manner and passages  
that happened in the mastering of this place, as much as this present time will  
give me leave.

Having found Generall *Lonck* with  
his ships in the Bay of St. Vincent, after wee had layen  
there some weekes till the rest of our fleete came unto  
us, being in all fifty three sayle, manned with many sicke  
men amongst the sound ones; on the 26 of December  
1629 last, we set forward for the Coast of Brasill; and up-  
on the 12 of February following, wee sayled on to the  
height of eight degrees, where some other of our ships  
and pinnaces came unto us that had beene lost; so that  
then we were fifty sixe sayles in all: And having met all  
together in counsell, after mature deliberation wee sent  
out some ships before to discover, and resolved to assault  
the enemy in two places, to wit, I my selfe with 2400  
soldiers, and 300 saylers. And besides those, other 300

Mariners should goe along with the traine divided into 16 ships, which should be landed some six English miles to the Northward of Fernabuck ; and the Generall to have along with him two other strong squadrons, which should put into the roade by the sea banke or shelfe.

Which resolution was accordingly put in execution upon the 15 day of February last. But in regard those of the Castle were warned, or suspecting of our comming, and had therefore sunke some ships in the very mouth of the shelfe, the Generall his designe could take no effect, though he did his best endeavour to open the passage into the shelfe with his Canon.

In the meane while a great number of the enemies both foote and horse shewed themselves, in the afternoone upon the sands, which made mee make for the shore with sloopes and boates, where wee landed in the sight and spight of them all; the rest of our men following me with two peeces of Ordnance, which carried a bullet of some three pound weight. And because it began to be late, I was constrained there to abide and lye on the sands all that night. The next day very earely in the morning having sent the boates and sloopes backe againe to the shipping, I ordered my troopes into three divisions. First, the Avantgard, wherein I was present my selfe in person both in landing the day before, and then upon our march; and this Avantgard was commanded by Collonell *Eltz*: The Battell was commanded by Lieutenant Colonell *Steincallenfels*; and the rereward by the Serjeant Major *Huncks*.

I led my selfe the Avantgard along the sea shore towards the towne, and comming to the River called Rio-dolce, the depth whereof is up to a mans middle, and which of necessitie wee must passe: There the enemie gave us the first encounter, being in my judgement strong about 1800 foote and horse; But after a hot onset, and divers being slaine and hurt on both sides, (but thankes be to God the least number on our side) wee put them

them to flight; notwithstanding they had this advantage of us of a swift running water. Thus being past and a little further advanced on the sands, we met with a second troope, who likewise made a tryall of our resolution, assaulting us with a brave skirmish, and wee encountring them with a great desire; but after a little resistance they made their retreate into the woods. A third time the enemies shewed themselves againe, but would or durst no more stand against us. I then perceiving this feare and irresolution amongst them, marched in all diligence directly towards the towne, and being come neer to it, we climed up to the height of the hill whereupon stands the Cloyster of the Iesuites, and there finding the gates thereof barrocadoed, we fel on and broke them open, while part of our enemies defended themselves with their weapons, and part runne away: so the others also seeing the courage of our men, after some small opposition, they also fled, leaving behinde them many dead and hurt men, as also on our side there were slaine some.

In the meane while our enemies beth on the sands, and in the trenches and forts perceiving this our proceeding, and being now also set upon and prest by our *Reere*, which entertained a fight with them, after many Canon shots made by ours against them, betooke themselves at last to their heeles, abandoning their Forts, which we presently tooke and possessed our selves thereof.

Thus by the assistance of God we became masters of the towne, after we had lost by reason of the great heate in the fight about 50 or 60 souldiers in all. The Iesuites cloister wherein I my selfe lye, and some other avenues and passages, wee presently fortified against any assaults that the enemie could make upon us. The 20 of February last I commanded Colonell *Steincallenfels*, with the advice of the councell, to see if he could surprise the great fort that lieth upon the shelfe on the land side. And truly he carried himselfe bravely, and gave an assault upon it

that lasted two houres together; but because our ladders were too short, it was thought good to prevent the spoyleing of more men, to retreate after the losse of some 20 slaine and 40 hurt; the enemy having on his side also lost some 12 that were slaine by ours. And seeing wee could not carry so easily that fort by an assault, vve resolued on the 23 of February, to take it by approaches, and forthwith to cause Canon baskets and other necessaries to be prepared and set up. All which was done accordingly, and with such an expedition, that on the 27 of the same moneth with 500 men wee began to breake ground and to runne a trench and a line towards the Castle, which stood betweene the village scituated upon the shelfe and the towne: And the next day Lieutenant Colonell *Eltz*, who commanded the battery, being almost in a readinesse, hee was relieved that night by Serjeant Major *Huncks*: I also going thither in person, on the next morning very early the battery was finished of 3 halfe Canon; we played all that morning, discharging 708 shot till about nine of the clock in the forenoon. Then the besieged called for a parley, holding out a white sheete, and sending forth a Captaine, with whom wee presently came to a composition, to wit:

That they leaving the Fort to us should march out without colours, or lighted matches, leaving behinde them all their ordnance, amunition and victualls that were in the Castle, which we suppose they cast the most part of them into the Sea, because we could finde but little in it; Bcsides, that they should binde themselves by promise to shew no hostility against our state in sixe moneths after.

This being done, wee summoned up also the other Castle, which stands upon the entrance into the shelfe.

The Generall Admirall and Vice-Admirall being advertised thereof, and comming unto us, approved of the Councell, and so sending a drumme unto the said Castle, they within it presently sent out a Lieutenant (upon condition

condition of leaving one of ours as hostage in his place) who from the Commander thereof had order to treate with us, and to frame certaine articles or conditions, which were signed on both sides: And so this great fort being given over also unto us this day, we became not onely masters of both these forts, but also withall of the haven and the whole shelfe.

The next day being the third of March, I commanded Lieutenant Colonell *Steincallenfels* to make an enterprise upō the Ile of *Antonia Kaaz*, lying right over against the village that stood upon the shelfe, which he did in launching over some boates: But thankes be to God, the enemies having already knowledge that wee were masters of the two forts, they fled away without any making of resistance. In the Cloyster that stands upon that Ile hee lodged a company of his men.

And thus at last the Towne, Castles and Forts (none remaining) fell under our command. I doubt not but my Lords the Administratours of this Company will second us in this our victory, to the end they may enjoy the fruities thereof; this being indeede a place invincible, if it be well seconded and provided for: It is of good temperature, having fresh and good waters, and good store of meate: A place I say of driving the greatest trade in all Brasill; and which trade (by Gods grace) will encrease mightily if it be reduced to peace; and such a place as will curbe all Brasill, seeing there is such a feare and terroure amongst the enemies throughout the whole land already: And I hope to make such a progresse into it, that your Lordships name shall live perpetually in it; And that by the taking of this towne, with the forts therunto belonging, all Brasill will be bridled and brought into subjection, and the enemies navigations along the coast utterly destroyed; which will be the way to take this trading from them, and to reduce the Inhabitants thereto of a mutuall love, amity, and strict alliance. Thus God preserue your Lordships as preservers of his people, in all

all prosperity, to the glory of his Name, and to the confusion of all our enemies, Amer.

Given in the lesuites Cloyster in the towne of *Olinda Fernábuco*, the 7 of March 1630. *stilo novo.*

*Your Lordships most humble servant,*

D. V. WEERDEN BVRCK.

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*The true portraiture and description of Fernambuco, the principall and chiefe City of the Kingdome of Brasilia in America, with all the conveniences and scituacion of the Countrey thereabouts, as also the Rivers, Havens, and roads of shippes, very lively deciphered according to a Mappe lately drawne.*

1. **T**HE hole of the Resiffe ( so named ) through which the shippes doe come into the haven called the Posso, so to come forwards into the Citty.
2. Posso where the shippes lay, and many ships may lie continually.
3. Here is a sand-banck, where it is five foote deepe at low water, and twelve foote deepe at a spring tide, here the shippes must saile round about the Resiffe, where is the greatest depth.
4. The point of the shelve or banke which must be shunned in the coming in of the ships.
5. The River of the Citty, which hath recourse to diverse places.
6. This place is called Varrador, where the ships and barkes doe unlade their goods and merchandises, &c.
7. The Citty of *Fernambuco*.

S. The

8. The Castle right over against the entrance of the ships, and at a high tide it is compassed round about with water.

9. The River towards the Vargie, running above two miles in height at the top, with many shallow places, here we may sayle with bakes and boates.

10. Here the ships may ride at anker as it were in a tide-haven, but they must ride farre forth from ebbe and flow, and then the slight ropes or cables will serve the turne.

11. This place is called the housing of the Resiffe.

12. A dry place.

13. The Cloyster of St. Bento, being the Order of the Benedictines.

14. A Parish Church named St. Peters Church.

15. This is the head Church called the *Cbe*.

16. The Church of *Misericorde*.

17. *Nossa Sinora da Concession*, being a Church, neere unto which doe adjoyn certaine houses where young maidens are.

18. The Cloyster of St. Anthomio, where women and fryers are in white apparrell.

19. The Cloyster of St. *Franciscus*, in which are Cordeliers, or Love-fryers: here is a great commodity of water.

20. The Cloyster of the Iesuites, which is a very faire building, with beautifull gardens, and pleasant cleare wa-ter, besides Rockes, out of which they dig stone continually, as also stone to make chalke or lime.

21. *Nossa Sinora du Monte*, and the little Church standing on the hill is also called by that name.

22. The hole of the Barette, right against the River of the Vargie, or otherwise called Capibariba.

23. The house of the Barette with a little Chappell.

24. On the roade before the shore ships may anchor at ten and twelve fathom water, being but halfe a mile or a small mile from the shore.

25. The Iland of Tamarca, where men may come out from the roade with shallops betweene the clifts and rocks, and then from Tamarca againe upon the firme land.

26. A Bridge hard by the City, here men may passe at a low water with horses & carts, being but two foote and a halfe deepe, or three at the most: here is a great passage of men, and wagons, and carts, &c. to all quarters and parts of the South.

27. The Iland and habitation of *Marcus Andre.*

28. The firme land of the Vargie de Capibariba, being three miles in length, and a mile and a halfe broad, with many sugar mills or engines in it: This is a very faire and costly Country, where is great riches of persons, and a mighty deale of sugar.

29. The firme land of the Barette, this is barren, full of Manques, and it is low sandy ground, some two miles continent, but comming up toward the mountaines, it is very costly ground, yeelding much sugar, and all kinde of commodities.

30. The Resiffes which reach along by the shore and sea-coast, being 6 or 8 foote high at a low water, after the wane or spring of the full and new Moone.

31. A new fort for the securing of the haven, well provided with Ordnance.

32. Retrenchments newly made, well fortified and provided with shot and Ordnance against the comming of the shippes, as also for the defence of the haven: insomuch that power nor force will not prevaile here, by reason the Forts are so well planted with Ordnance, and the ships must sayle very near them to avoid the shelves and sands.

33. This was the old haven, where they were wont to unlade their shippes and barkes, and is called the olde haven, here men may sayle betweene the clifffes with boates and barkes.

Thus loving Reader and Spectatour, you have the declaration

claration of this Mappe, which will give you a farther demonstration of the City and all appendices.

*Relation of what lately happened at the taking of the City and Castle of Pignerolle, and the pillaging of Rivolle, by Monsieur de Crequy.*

THE armes of the King having appeased and fetled the great troubles of his Kingdome, and his lillies flourishing with a sweet tranquillity beyond desire and expectation ; his Majestie would now cause the enemies of his Crowne to be sensible of the power and endeavours of the same ; and to that end and purpose conducted his forces into Italy under the command of my Lord the Cardinall of Richelieu : Where his Highnesse of Savoy (whose spirit can never be at rest) had for a certaine space of time given threatening speaches that hee would employ his forces thither for the service of his Majesty ; and to this effect did offer and present unto the King all manner of submission in true and certaine fidelity, assuring my Lord the Cardinall of Richelieu (who was Commander and leader of the Kings army) of free passage into Italy.

The Lord Cardinall, whose judgement and understanding vertue hath adorned and endued with all manner of qualities required in a General of an army, well knowing by experience that the foresaid his Highnesse of Savoy had oftentimes made the like and great protestations to the King, and that notwithstanding there was never any trust or credence to be given to his promises, not at this time degenerating from his excellent disposition, would not accept of this his offer, unlesse first of all hee would deliver into his hands divers Townes which are upon the passage into Italy, to the end that he might retaine them within the limits of reason, if perchance hee

would doe that which should prove contrary to the thing he had promised unto the King.

The Duke of Savoy not knowing how he might closely hide, and afterwards bring to passe his treacherous intention, well knowing that the Cardinall did use a great deale of prudence and policy, and that his Romish Cardinalls hat did not any way diminish or hinder his valour, resolved to grant him his demaund, that thereby he might the better colour over his pernicious designe.

But the said Lord Cardinall using a great deale of requisite providence and precaution, according to his accustomed manner, placed strong garrisons into those townes, which the Duke of Savoy had given into his possession, and in the meane space advanced his Army into Italy ; ever being vigilant, and having an especiall care of all the actions and passages of his Highnesse of Savoy , expecting no other issue nor performance of his promise, but onely a marke and token of his infidelity.

In the meane time , whilst the Army of the King (conducted under the command of the Cardinall Richelieu) marched and advanced into Italy, and that they must needs come unto hands with some troopes of Spanish, his Highnesse of Savoy being inspired with an evill winde, as that is ordinary to him, betakes himselfe to his accustomed inconstancy and infidelity, trusting that by such an action he should hinder and overthrow the designe and intention of his Majesty : But God who commands the very secrets of the King, would not suffer his will and intention to prevaile and take effect.

Whereupon having performed this stratagem, the Lord Cardinall possessed himselfe of all the townes which he retained for hostage, and gave the towne of Rivolle to to his fouldiers for pillage.

Which being done, hee caused certaine Regiments conducted under the hand of the Lord Marshal de Crequi, to march toward the Towne and Castle of Pignerolle ; which

which the said Lord Marshall invested with a diligence and vigilancie agreeable to such a valorous courage.

And at the very first vollie of Canon shot he reduced the same towne under the command and obedience of the King without losse of any of his men.

The Lord Marshall besides this, well knowing that it was necessary and requisite furiously to assault the Cittadell or Castle, before the same could be constrained to yeeld, hee caused all his batteries to shoote, thereby to make tryall whether or no those within the Castle were resolved to keepe the same.

Those within having made certaine shot at the Kings forces, the Lord *de Crequi* caused a generall assault to be made, in which assault the Count *de Saulx* did behave himselfe most valiantly, obtaining to himselfe the Crowne of the walls, by scanding the first and chiefe Bulwarke, which he gained with an invincible courage.

The enemie having retired themselves into the strong hold or Fort within the Castle, the Lord *de Crequy* caused a reteate to be sounded, and the next day following those within the Castle finding themselves sorely prest and hardly put to it, and having also lost their principall Bulwarke, seeing also that the Lord *de Crequi* had mastered the towne, then they made signe for a parley.

The Lord Marshall *de Crequi* sent unto them to know what they demanded; their answer was to yeeld, but on this condition, that faithfull promise might be made unto them, that ever after they might remaine under the government and obedience of the King, which the said Lord Marshall *de Crequi* assured them of. And the one and thirtieth day of March being Easterday, at seven a clocke in the morning, these Lords, the Lord Marshall *de Crequi*, Count *de Saulx*, and *de Villeroy*, entred into the Castle with two Companies of foote.

The Duke of Savoy at the present is much perplexed, and knowes not which way to turne himselfe; for whithersoever hee lookes hee sees his owne calamity, the

ruine and destruction of his Country, having now lost Rivolle, Pignerolle, and other places for his safety, and which indeede were bulwarks unto *Italy*.

This is all that passed in Piedmont at the taking of the Towne and Castle of Pignerolle; unto which Castle the Lord Marshall *de Crequy* addes all necessaries, and carries all possible care for the keeping and maintaining of the same under the Crowne and obedience of France.

O you French Nation, for this must you make prayers and supplications unto the Almighty, that he will be pleased to blesse and preserve his Anointed *Lewis the Just*, beseeching his Majesty to afford us this grace and favour, that we may see this King flourish, and to heape upon our King blessings and happinesse, giving him a successful offlpring, to favor our Prince *Dauphin*, giving him victory over all his enemies. Heaven grant that our prayers may be received at his hands to whom we direct them, and that his great goodnesse be pleased to grant us whatsoever we demand, blessing our King, directing his enterprises, giving him the accomplishment of all his good intentions, with the augmentation and increase of his Crowne and Kingdome.

F J N J S.

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